NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

Volume XXXII...... No. 91

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome

NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway, opposite New York GRRMAN STADT THEATRE. 45 and 47 Bowery .-

WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, -Uscar the Harr Stoom OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway .- CROWN DIAMONDS.

DODWORTH HALL, 805 Broadway, PROFESSOR HARTZ WILL PERFORM HIS MIRACLES-L'ESCAMATRUS AND HIS FAIRY SINGING BIRS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 555 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel—in them Ethicopian Entereatments, Saning, Dancing in Horlesques,—The Black Cook—English Opera with Greeks Accept.

RELLY & LEON'S MINSPECTA, 720 Broadway, oppo-nise the New York Hotel - IN THER SONA, DAVING BOOK TRICKINS, BERLESQUES, &C.-CHINGE-LION.-MADAGASCAR BALLET TROUPE-NORMA-ICI L'ON PARLE FRANÇAIS.

PIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth street.—Grippin & Christy's Minstrals.— Ethiopian Minstralsy, Ballada, Boulesques, &c.—The Bond Bonnery—Balox Croos.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—Conto VOCALISM. NEURO MINSTREAST, BURLESQUES, BALLET DIVER-TISSEZENT, AC.—THE RIVER RATS OF NEW YORK.

CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, at Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway-IN A VARIETY OF LIGHT A. TO LAUGHABLE ENTERTAINMENTS, THE FREALE CLERES OF WASHINGTON.

HO. MEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN MIN

NEW YO, TR MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Rroadway, — HEAD AND RIGHT ARM OF PROPERT THE WASHINGTON TWINS-WOODE, S IN NATURAL HISTORY, NCIENCE AND ARL LECTURES DAILY. Open from 8 & M. H. III 10 P. M.

New York, Monday, April 1, 1867.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers will please bear in mind that in order to have their advertisements properly classified they should be sent in before half-past eight o'clock in the evening.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic Cable is dated yes

Placards posted in the streets of Luxemburg expres hostility to Prussia, and favor an alliance with France. The Prussian commander of the newly acquired fortress complains of the "insult." The Prince of Servia has left Beigrade for Constantinople.

By the steamships City of Paris and Hermann at this port yesterday we have very interesting details of our cable despatches to the 21st of March.

Mr. Disraell, Chancellor of the Exchequer, submitted the Derby Reform bill to the English House of Comdisplayed to hear his statement, and he commenced his speech amidst a scene of subdued excitement such as has been seldom witnessed in St. Stephen's. Members of the House even rushed to secure their seats, and Palace Yard was jammed with an outside crowd long after midnight. Mr. Disraell began to speak at half-pas four o'clock in the evening. There was no applause He denied that the measure was an admission of demo-cratic "rights," and expressed the hope that "England

Mr. Gladatone objected to the measure and ridiculed the proposition of mere rate paying being the principle would be "placing a weapon in the bands of the rich to

make war on the poor."

Mr. Bright and Mr. Gladstone, on the 19th of March. proposed some portinent questions to Mr. Disraels re-lative to the proposed working of the measure. The Chancellor promised to reply in explanation at a future

The Russian official journals pay marked attention to the reports of the debates in the French Legislature on Napoleon's policy towards Germany and Italy, and the Journal, of St. Petersburg, writes to show that Russia has been a good friend to Germany "in time of need."

and-which are as tate as the news on that subject by the cable—are published, with a full list of the names and residences of the men who are to be tried for high

The great prize ring battle between Joe Goss and Tom Allen, of Birmingham, which took place near Cardiff, is

The news from Mexico comes by way of Havana and is were almost under the walls of the capital and prevented supplies from entering. Maximitian's army at Querétare was completely environed by the liberals. General Diaz had commenced besieging Puebla. The people in Vers Cruz were disposed to insist on a surrender of the place to the liberal forces outside. Over three hundred person were in prison in Mexico city for expressing sympathy resigned and intended to leave for Europe.

Our Havana letter is dated March 27. The whole

French squadron of war vessels from Vera Cruz had French squarron of war vessels. The Spanish iron-clad Tetuan, which excited the unqualified admiration of the "Dons" some time ago, was thrown completely into the shade on the appearance of the French vessels of the same character. Yellow fever prevailed among the floet's crews. General Dulce was married with imposing

of Kingston, Jamaica, March 14. The Legislative Council of Jamaica met on the 26th of February. The British frigate Doris, which was used to settle the dif British Irigate Doris, which was used to settle the dif-ficulty with the Colombian State of Cathagena about British consular mailbags, returned on the 6th of March. The wrecked transport Gironde had been destroyed by shelling. The New York and West India Mail South Pacific Company was expected to extend its operations to Jamaica. In Barbadoes the reaping of the sugar crop had commenced. The Militia bill had again failed in the Assembly. In Demarara the Court of Policy recom-mended that some coolies be sent back to China to remore erroneous impressions among their countrymen as to the manner of their treatment in the island. Heavy rains had fallen in Trinidad and Grenada. The latter island had been visited by a regular deluge.

The original basis of the treaty by which the Russia American possessions have been ceded to the United States is found in a memorial from the Legislature of Washington Territory, dated over a year ago, praying that rights and privileges be obtained from Russia to enable Americans to fish in the waters adjacent to its

possessions. In this morning's Herald we publish a map of the new acquisitions. In the Church of the Puritans, last evening, Rev. Dr. Cheever delivered a discourse on the "Right of the Colored Race in Convention and the Proposal by the Legislature to Defraud them of that Right." Rev. Dr. Orcutt preached in the Collegate Reformed Dutch church on the "Christian Civilization in Africa, or the Mission of Colored People in the United States," in which he favored the sending of colored missionaries to Africa, and said that in twenty years that country would probe Rev. Dr. Dowling delivered a sermon at the Bedford street Baptist church on the "Sixth Commandment," in which he compared the New Orleans riots to the massa. cre of St. Bartholomew, and said that no murderer should be pardoned. The first divine service was held

in St. Patrick's Cathedral, which is being rapidly rebuilt on the ruins of the former building, resterday. Although yesterday was the first fine Sunday we have bad since the revival and enforcement of the Excise law, and nearly all the pleasure seekers were abroad, it passed off with comparative peace and quiet. Six liquor dealers were arraigned before the police judges for violation of

the law during the day.

The Court of Appeals, Judge Botte' United States District Court, the Supreme Court, Parts one and two of the Circuit, Special and General Terms and Chambers, the ral Terms, Parts one and two of the Common Pleas

and the Marine Court will hold sessions in April, and probably the United States Circuit Court, Judge Shipman, will hold a stated term.

Several new rules in connection with the public stores and cartage business of the Custom House will come into operation to-day.

Officer Thomas Scott, of the Brooklyn police, saw a man with a basket, under suspicious circumstances, on the corner of South Ninth and First streets, early yesterday morning, and hailed him, whereupon the suspected burglar fired upon him, the ball grazing his cap. The officer immediately fired back and killed the thief almost instantly. The deceased proved to be Henry Mozzane, a noted burglar, and it is reported that he is the same individual who killed officer Hipwell in Williamsburg.

last fall.

The jury investigating the circumstances connected with the death of Mrs. Noble, who died from the effects of an attempt at abortion, returned a verdict yesterday charging Dr. Thiers with being instrumental in producing her death. Dr. Thiers is at present in prison on nother and similar charge.

Five girls, who were arrested in Howard street on Saturday for disorderly conduct in wearing dresses that were short and low necked, were discharged by Justice Hogan yesterday on the ground that their dresses were not so immodest or indecent as those of a certain ballet troupe performing at a theatro in this city.

The General McCullum, an iron war steamer, designed

for the service of the Mexican liberals, salled from this port yesterday for Tampico, Mexico, with two full batteries of artillery, ten thousand stand of small arms, four tons of powder and a large quantity of fixed ammunition on board. The vessel carried also several officers of the

liberal army. The Lindell House, in St. Louis, supposed to be the largest hotel in America, and, perhaps, in the world, was totally destroyed by fire on Saturday night. There were over four hundred guests in the house, but no lives were lost. The loss amounts to \$1,660,000, only partly in-

The carpenters and coopers of this city, the carpenters and laborers of Brooklyn and the journeymen painters of Flushing will to-day demand an increase of wage

A cable message received at Ottawa, Canada, says that the Confederation bill has received the royal assent. The sloop R. S. Simonson, of Hampton, Va., was wrecked in York river during the atergales, and all on board (four men) were drowned.

The Cession of Russian America to the United States.

From the details published in yesterday's HERALD it appears that on Friday night last a treaty was concluded between the Russian Minister at Washington on behalf of the Czar, and the Secretary of State on behalf of the United States, in which the Russian government agrees to convey to the United States all its possessions on the American continent known as Russian America, in consideration of the payment therefor of seven millions of dollars. This treaty will have to be ratified by the Senate, and the concurrence of the House of Representatives in the appropriation of the purchase money must next be obtained to complete the bargain.

Seven millions for Russian America! Is the country worth the money ? It covers an area of 481,278 square miles, equal to that of all the country east of the Alleghany mountains, from Maine to Mississippi inclusive, an area from which we could out out ten States of the size of New York, and still have a considerable remnant left. This Russian corner of America is watered by a river, the Kvichpak, which upon the map cuts as respectable a figure as the Mississippi. It is a tremendous river. As for the agricultural and manufacturing resources of this glorious acquisition we cannot say much, when it is considered that excepting a mere strip of the coast, from fifty-four forty up to sixty, the whole of this purchase lies above the sixtieth degree of north latitude, or in the latitudes of Greenland! The products of the country, in fact, are snow, ice and icebergs, Esquimaux men and dogs, white bears, reindeer, furs, hides, fish, oil and ivory. The annual exports, under Russia, are as fol-

lows :-Whale, seal and walrus oif (no report),
Skins of seals. \$10,000
Fur-bearing sea otter skins. 1,000
Beaver skins. fine quality. 12,000
Land otter, white and biue fox and stone marten

scanty agricultural, manufacturing and commercial exhibit for a region of nearly five hundred thousand square miles in extent. In thisview, "in point of fact," so far is this new purchase from being worth seven millions of dollars that it may be pronounced, barring the fish oil and beaver skins, utterly worthless and good for nothing. Seven millions for such a country, looking only at its products, is unquestionably a high price, compared with the splendid Louisiana purchase from the first Napoleon for fifteen millions of dollars.

Politically considered, however, this cession of Russian America becomes a matter of great importance. It indicates the extent to which Russia is ready to carry out her entente cordiale with the United States. It involves a delicate hint from the Czar to England and France that they have no business on this continent; it places the British possessions on the Pacific coast in the uncomfortable position of a hostile Cockney with a watchful Yankee on each side of him, and it involves a warning to him that his best policy will be to sell out and leave the Pacific seaboard from Mexico to Behring Strait in the unbroken posses of Brother Jonathan. We know that Mr. Seward has always had a weakness for the annexation of Canada; and this treaty which he has concluded with Russia is only a flank movement for this great object. It is a step gained, a foothold secured for closer and more decisive operations. The Czar is now, we have no doubt, absorbed in the Eastern question; and he may have an Eastern programme in view which looks more to another collision with England and France than to an alliance with either of them. If so, he naturally seeks a still closer friendship with the United States; but, whatever may be his designs, the military advantages offered us against England in the cession proposed are apparent in a glance at the map. England, no loubt, had she been approached with this offer from Russia, would have promptly accepted it in order to head off the United States; but the Czar, in the transfer of this territory, with its naval positions, seeks rather to strengthen a friend than an enemy, in view of future

The treaty in question will, we suppose, be laid at once before the Senate, where a twothirds vote is required for a ratification. The Senate, under a special call from the President issued on Saturday last, will reassemble to-day for the consideration of executive business and this treaty was no doubt the special business contemplated by the President in making this call. That a two-thirds vote of the Senate can now be obtained for this treaty we are by no means certain; but we are satisfied that the proposed purchase, from its political bearings, will be at once approved by the public sentiment of the country, and will, perhaps, be considered a bargain at seven millions, simply as a speculation in fish oil and the fur business

The State Constitutional Convention.

A little over two hundred years ago Richard Nichols, the Governor of the Colony, in announcing to "the inhabitants of Long Islan "" that "his moste gracious Majesty" had conceded to them for the first time the right to meet in a General Assembly "to settle good and knowne lawes within this government for the future," gave them the following advice:-"You are further to impart to the inhabitants, from mee, that I do heartily recommend to them the choice of the most sober, able and discreet persons, without partiality or faction. the fruite and benefit whereof will returne to themselves in a full and perfect settlement and composure of all controversyes and the propogacon of true religion amongst us."

The State Convention for the revision and amendment of the constitution is to meet in about three weeks "to settle good and known laws" within this State, and we commend to the citizens of New York in 1867 the advice given by Governor Nichols to the inhabitants of the Colony in 1665. The fundamental law of a State is the instrument that protects all citizens in their rights, and upon the wisdom with which it is framed depends the prosperity of the Commonwealth and the happiness of the people. A convention of revision should not be a partisan or political body. It has a character altogether distinct from that of a legislature, where laws are passed with the avowed object of aiding the party in power and changed again with every change of majorities. Its work must be satisfactory to all the people of the State, to mirrorities as well as to majorities, if it is to be as solid and enduring as the fundamental law should be. The State cannot afford to change her constitution, as she changes many of her statutes, with the varying fortunes of political parties. It is therefore essentially necessary that the delegates soon to be elected should be chosen from among the "most sober, able and discreet persons, without partiality or faction," and should represent all interests and all classes. They should not be politicians, or at least should not be selected for political and partisan considerations, and the majority should be free from the prejudices and intrigues with which political life is certain to impregnate the mind. All interests in the State should be represented in the convention, and to that end we should seek to secure as delegates representative men in law, finance and commerce: the farmer, the merchant and the mechanic. Such citizens as Charles O'Conor; William M. Evarts, Mr. Astor, A. T. Stewart, Moses Taylor, Francis B. Cutting, Dewitt C. Littlejohn, Ham-Hon Fish, William Nelly, Charles J. Folger, Andrew Dt. White, and others of a similar standing in various parts of the State, are the sert of men who would be likely to give us a good constitution, free from partisanship and

jobberwand acceptable to the people. If would be well also to encourage the Southern leaders in their recent unqualified recognition of the equal rights of the freedmen by electing some good colored citizens as delegates to the convention-such as Frederick Douglass, the lecturer; Professor Day, the elcquent burber ; Sell. Martin, the preacher, and Thomas A Dowling, the great oyster house- cent discount. millionmeire. This is a new and a mixed age, and while the Souls is going selidly for the political equality of the negro it will not do las the great State of New York to show her sif builind the times.

Pools and Franco in Walk Street.

The arrest of several New York stock opere tors and the developments that have been made consequently as to the manner of doing business among that class of people have created on extraordinary fermentation in Wall street, around the stoolt boards and sauthe hotels. We refer to the acrest of Daniel Down, James Risk, on the complaint and affidevit of Jeseph B. Stewart. The names of Several others are usentioned in the complaint, and conspicuously that of Leonard Huyck. Subsequently Stewart himself and Hayek were arrested oasa-charge of fraud connected with the failure of the Merchants' Mational Bank at Washington. The arrest of he latter, though made, it is said, by the government, through James C. Kennedy, the receiver of the Merchants' National Bank, is evidently a counter blow on the part of the parties first arrested to embarrass the matter and to save therselves. A vast amount of money is involved in the transactions which led to the proceedings.

As to the guilt of the parties, one side or the other, we must leave that for the courts to decide. No doubt the whole matter will be thoroughly ventilated and a great deal of light throws upon the secret and fraudulent dealings in Wall street. The trouble arose from one set of "operators," as they are colled, forming a combination and a "pool" to sheat others and then cheating each other. The " pool" was formed to operate in Eric Railroad stock so as to control or exercise a powerful influence on the market, and thus secretly to make money by catching the gudgeons and cheating the public. The parties charged with the operations for the benefit of all operated for themselves and cheated their pariners, it is alleged. Such combinations and pools have become quite common, and wealthy men who stand high in the community do not hesitate to enter into them. Something similar to this occurred recently in operations in Pacific Mail stock. The biters were bitten in that case also.

Now, in all other transactions in business we should call such conduct cheating and fraudulent. Gambling at fare is not a bit more dishonest or demoralizing. The gambler who secretly packs the cards to obtain the money of his victim does not act worse than these so-called gentlemen and Wall street speculators who form pools to cheat the unsus ecting public and cheat each other. In fact, the worst sort of gambling. While this is going on we need not be surprised that the moral sense of the community becomes blunted and that we have a plentiful crop of crimes as the consequence. The Legislature ought to take the matter in hand to protect the public and punish the guilty. We have laws against ordinary gambling, though they are not strictly enforced, it must be confessed. Why should not these gambling combinations and pools be declared fraudulent and punishable Unless something be done to check the growing evil Wall street will become so notorious that respectable business men will shun it as they would a plague and button their pockets whenever they approach it. We call upon our legislators to watch the developments in the case referred to and to provide a remedy against such frauds. The New York Central Railroad and Its Passenger Fare.

The bill to allow the New York Central R silroad to collect two cents and a half a mile on way passenger fare has passed both houses of the Legislature, and now goes to the Governor, who should kick it out of the window of the Executive Chamber. Governor Fenton has already twice vetoed a similar bill, on the ground that the stock bears a premium and the road pays a good dividend. This is only beating about the bush, without getting at the true point. The stock, instead of bearing a premism, is in reality at a discount of twentyfive to thirty per cent. The proper objection to the bill is that the road is already entitled to charge two cents per mile in coin for way passengers, and there is no occasion to pass any law about it. Governor Fenton, who, as an old democrat, must favor specie payments, should base his veto simply on that ground.

The directors have it in their power to increase the fare to-morrow, so far as greenbacks are concerned, to two and twothirds cents s mile, or whatever may be the current quotation for gold, instead of to two and a half cents. The bargain between the State and the corporation was for two cents a mile in coin; and not in greenbacks. greenbacks are made a legal tender for debts that is no reason why they should be taken at par for fare on a railroad. A man who buys a railroad ticket does not pay a debt, and the company has a right to demand two cents a mile in coin, in accordance with their charger, and cannot be compelled to take greenbacks except at their current discount. The Central Railroad should therefore commence to charge what it is clearly entitled to at once. It would be an injustice to the stockholders if the Governor should sign the bill, because the road is at present enlittled to a higher rate for its way passengers than the fare fixed by the bill. It will also have a happy effect in restoring specie payments if the Central Railroad will demand to be paid its way fare in coin or its equivalent. Some great institution should take the lead in such a policy, and now is a good time to com-

mence it. The fact is, all the great railroads have been badly managed of late, and are becoming worthless investmen's, because they have got into the hands of men who think more of stock speculations than they do of the interests of the roads themselves. Walf'street railroad basiness and the actual management of a railroad are very different affairs. The great evil under which the principal railroads suffer is the watering of their stocks for speculative purposes. This keeps down the value and leaves those who purchase for permanent investment in the lurch. If the directors will turn their thoughts from speculation and attend more closely to the real interests of the roads, railros fetocks will be very different from what they now are. Let the New York Central directors-collect their way passenger fare in coin, instead of bothering the Governor unnecessarily; and their stock will speedfly bear an actual premium, instead of being; as now, in reality at twenty-five to thirty per

The Emigrant Taxa-Jersoy City as-a-Purt

A bill is-before the Liegislature to raise the commutation money or tax upon all'emigrants arriving at the port of New York one dollar a head. At present the Commissioners of Emigration collect two-dollars and a miffor every emigrant landing at Castle Garden. They desire to collect three dullars and a half in future. There are other-fees and penalties which come into their bands, swelling their collections to alarge amount during the year, and as it is now said that they have several hundred thousand entirely at their own discretion, it is difficult to understand what necessity they can find for

One of the objections urged by our shipping interests against this increase in the already heavy emigrant tax, is that it will induce the making of Jersey City a port of entry and thus divert commerce from New York. This is all bulderdash. If Jersev City should be made a port of entry to-morrow it would not interfere with the business of New York at all. It would only increase the general commerce of the part. The Liverpool shipping interests were seriously alarmed when it was proposed to make Birkenhead, on the opposite side of the Mersey, a port of entry, and predicted that it would ruin the former place. The result proved that they were frightening themselves ownecessarily, and that the additional convenience of a Custom House at Birkenhead only increased the general business of the locality. It will be the same with Jersey City, which stands in the same relation to New York that Birkenhead does to Liverpool; so that the rapacity of the Commissioners of Emigration, if it should result in making Jersey City a port of entry, will not in that way injure New York. It might be well, however, to ascertain what becomes of the large amount of money under the control of the Commissioners of Emigration, and to require some responsibility or place some restrictions upon its outlay; but as the State Constitutional Convention will attend to this, among other matters, the Legislature should let the tax remain as it is and reject the bill.

It is stated that the officers of the Metropolitan Fire Department, under the direction and sanction of the Commissioners, are assessing all the members on their last month's salary sufficient sum to make up the amount of eight thousand dollars, with which to bribe the Legislature to pass the bill increasing the pay of the Department. The bill is said to be in the hands of a committee of the Assembly, who refuse to report it to the House until this corruption fund has been raised and sent to the State capital. This is clearly a case which demands the interference of Governor Fenton. If the Commissioners of the Fire Department have lent themselves as the instruments to purchase the votes of members of the Legislature, they are unworthy to hold office and should be at once removed. If they should deny any participation in the violation of the laws of the State, then they are called upon to signify their disapproval of the disgraceful act by summarily dismissing every officer of the Department who has had any share in raising the corruption fund. Indeed, it is so bold and flagrant a case that the District Attorney is bound to inquire into it and bring it before the Grand Jury.

The Assembly owes it to itself to make a

thorough investigation into the matter. The statement is published that one of its committees refuses to report a bill until a large sum of money is raised and paid over by those who are interested in its passage. This is no mere rumor, but it is put forth on the authority of the Commissioners and officers of an important department; and seven or eight hundred members of the Department are openly told that they must pay over money to bribe the Legislature into passing the bill. Here is a fact which an investigating committee can get hold of at once. If the Legislature should refuse or neglect to move in the matter it will be the plain duty of Governor Fenton to veto the bill if it should pass the two houses. One of the best reasons for a veto is the known use of money or other improper influences in securing the passage of a bill; and in this instance the bribery is open and unblashing.

John Morrissey in a Dilemma.

The friends of Joe Coburn and John C. Heenan are said to be anxious to match them for a prize fight for \$10,000 a side and the champion's belt. There must be some mistake in this, however; John Morrissey is champion of America. He whipped Heenan, and is now the rightful owner of the belt. If Coburn or Heenan desire to win the championship they must first challenge John Morrissey, when he will be compelled to fight or to yield up the belt to his challenger, according to the rules of the prize ring. The recess of Congress will leave Morrissey at leisure to decide as he pleases. We should advise him, however, to give up the prize ring belt and to go in for the new "ring" at Washington. With his stamina, pluck and practical knowledge of the world he can soon whip out Thad Stevens, Ben Butler, Boutwell, Hulburd and all the other political bruisers, and win and hold the championship there.

Advice to the Colored Gentlemen of the

We advise the colored gentlemen of the South to pay particular attention in all their meetings and conventions to preparing for the next Presidential election. They should start upon the right principle, and that is by nominating General Grant and General Lee for President and Vice President. This will have more effect than any movement they can undertake. Beecher and the other parsons have been giving advice to the colored gemmen-for the last thirty years. Wade Hampton, General Lee, General Longstreet and the other ex-military leaders have taken to advising them now. We think that we have a right to give them some wivice too.

GREAT FIRE IN ST. LOUIS.

The Gladell House in Ruins-Loss Estimated at 31,600,000—Insuronce, 2310,000. Sr. Lows, March 31; 1867. The Lindell House, the largest boilding of its kind on

this continent, if not in the world; was totally destroyed by the last night. There is a good deal of mystery about the origin of the fire; but the most reliable ac-counts are that it broke out in one of the west front rooms in the fifth story at about half-past eight o'clock; but the alarm was not seconded until after nine. At this time the fire was confined to two rooms our that floor; but owing to the great height of the build-ing and the difficulty of reaching the unper floors with bese, the fire-gradually ascended until it breke through the fixth and seventh stories, and reached the roof near the flames rapidly extended underneath the roof across the and thom moved rapidly downwards untif they envelope

the entire structure.

Up to the time the fire spread across the building it was the general belief that the lower-part of the lietel would be saved. But as soon as the flames reached the elevators and inner courts, up and through which strong currents of air rushed; they received a new and powerfu effects of the firemen, however, were not relaxed, and the full force of the department was steadily at work most imposing and bandsomest hotel in the country was a mass of crembling, black-ond ruins.

A Co., Edward Emes being the representative of the property. Its original cost was a little over \$900,000, and was bought by Ames & Go. in December, 1863, two months after it was opened, for \$373,000.

The insurance on the hots? amounts to \$310,000, from \$70,000 to \$60,000 of which is in Eastern offices, mainly in New York, Brooklyn and Philadelphia. The lessees were Hatch, Wetherford & Co., whose loss on ferniture and stores is about \$300,000; insured for \$100,000. But

large number of whom-consisted of families who were boarding in the house. The latter lost the most of their personal effects, owing to the confusion and excitement which prevailed and the disbelled that the house would

The less from the source will probably reach \$100,000.
The goods in the stores undernests the hotel were almost totally destroyed, although there was shundard time to save them. The less will probably be \$50,000.
The total loss by the dimster will scarcely be less than \$1,000,000. The fire was seen a distance of twenty-

\$1,000,000. The fire was seen a distance of twenty-seven miles from the city.

The following is a partial list of Mr. Ames' insurance on the Lindell Hotel:—\$10,000 each in Phenix and Lorillard, New York; Insurance Company of North America, Philadelphia; Commerce, of Albany; and \$10,000 in each of the following insurance offices:—Marine, Globe, Citizen's, Atlantic, United States, St. Louis, Mound City, Missouri State, Mutual, Home and Pacific.

Hatch, Wetherfeld & Co. had the following among other insurance on their furniture:—\$5,000 each in Continental, Washington, St. Louis, Excelsier: \$16,000 in Pacific, National, Mississippi Valley, all St. Louis offices, and \$5,000 in the Estas and Hartford.

This fire was the most serious calamity that has befailen St. Louis, since the great fire of 1849, and is a matter of universal regret and sorrow. The value of the surrounding property has already depreciated ten to twenty per cent, and if the hotel is not rebuilt this depreciation will be felt for a distance of many

EXTENSIVE FIRE ON THE JERSEY FLATS.

guished it spread nearly a mile in length, destroying everything in its way. At one time it was feared that the flames would communicate to several dwellings near by, and the firemen of Hudson City and West Hoboken were called out, but, fortunately, their services were not

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE. Sinking of the Sloop R. L. Simoneon-Four

The sloop R. L. Simonson belonging to Hampton, Va, mak in the York river during the recent gales and all sunk in the York river during the recent gales and all on board perished. The following are the names of the lost:—William Hedrick, of Philadelphia; Charles Cleaveland, of New York; J. C. Wood, of Norfolk, and a colored man from Hampton. The sloop left Gloucester Point about a week ago with a cargo of corn for Norfolk, and it is presumed ventured out too far to return. Several colored men passing by York Spit a few days afterwards in cances, saw the mast of the wreck sticking out of the water with the dead body of a man lashed to it. They reported the fact in Hampton. Hedrick and Cleaveland had both been pilots in the service of the government during the war.

EUROPE.

German Agitation for Alliance with France, and Prussia "Insulted."

ROYAL SERVIAN VISIT TO THE SULTAN.

Disraeli's Exposition of the Derby Referm Bill.

Prize Fight Between Joe Goss and Tom Allen.

&c. BY THE CABLE TO MARCH 3L

GERMANY.

French Agitation In Luxemburg and Prussia

BRUSSEIS, March 31, 1867.

Placards, hostile to Prussia and favoring an alliance ith France, have been posted up in the streets of Lux-

ourg has complained of the insult offered to his govern-

THE EASTERN QUESTION. The Prince of Servin En Route to Constan-

London, March 31, 1867. A despatch from Beigrade states that the Prince of

Servia left that city yesterday for Constantinople.

BY STEAMSHIP TO MARCH 21.

The Inman steamship City of Paris, Captain Kennedy, which left Liverpool on the 20th at four P. M. and Queenstown on the 21st March, arrived at this port yeserday evening, bringing details of our cable des to her day of sailing. The German mail steamship Hermann, Captain Wencke

which left Southampton on the 20th of March, arrived at this port yesterday evening. The City of Paris landed 797 and the Hermann 578 page

The extra steamer Tripoli sailed from Queenstown for New York on the 26th, with a large number of pas The health of the Princess of Wales had shown a

slight improvement, but she was stiff believed to be in a very low state. The Queen of Denmark was with her. Mr. E. G. Squier, an American, appointed to act as a juror at the Paris Exhibition, was arrested on route through England for some liabilities in connection his former intercoenic scheme, and detained as a prisoner at Lancaster castle. The Pope agrees to allow Italian troops to enter him

andage. Cardinal Antonelli opposed the proposition.

It is announced that the Emperor of Russia has exanded an amnesty to all the Frenchmen who were exfled to Siberia for complicity in the late Polish rebal-

States to help the Pontifical troops to suppress brig-

Easzibar stating that the Arab merchants there disbe-lieve the report of Dr. Livingstone's death.

North German Parliament the amendments to the draft of the constitution proposing freedom to the press and the righkof public meeting, were rejected.

MAPOLEON'S FOREIGN POLICY.

The Regislative Debate on Italian and Gor-In the French Corpo Legislatif the debate on the

in the French Corps acquaint the decase on the foreign policy of the general ment upon an interpellation by M. Thiers was continued.

M. Jirms Favan declared that France cught to have prevented Italy from forming an alliance with Prusia, but the policy of France had always failed in precision. The speech of the Emperor Napoleon at Auxerra, and M. Jules Favre, signified a summons to Germany to give us the Rbine. Our programme which or grised the maintenance of Austria in a grand p tion in Germany, was openly violated, and permit this violation of our programme a policy unworthy of France. The ambition of Pres affairs is the extinction of the legislative body by the power of one man. At the present time we ought to go to the limits of rights. We ought to repudiate all idea, of annexation, but would ask if the annexation of Bel-

M. GRANIES DE CASSAGNAC delivered a speech, in which he said, "We must threaten no Power, but be armed and await the course of events. We wish for peace if other Powers will have it so; for war, if it be imposed upon

France. First, by a policy of instruction, in which she would make Europe believe that when we speak of great agglomerations we desire to increase our own territory. This is the policy I should wish the

government to relinquish. I should like to see the formation of a great conservative party in Europe, which should prevent all spollation. Secondly—A policy of confidence in our ruler. Thirdly—A policy of watchfulness, which would not necessarily cause a complete reorganization of our army but a new organization of earmilitary forces. The policy I desire for France would be a conservative abreed and a liberal at home."

M. ROUBER denied that there was anything centradictory in the government bill for the reorganization of the army and in the statement made by the government that France was secure under the present circumstances. M. Rouber replied to the new criticism of M. Thiers on the principle of nationality, and said the government did not think to impede abreed the principle of the sovereignty of the people which it held at home. Universal suffrage sanctioned the imperial government which was linaugurated December 2—

M. Tarmas (interrupting M. Rouber)—Let us forget—(Loud interruptions and great excitement)

M. ROUBER continued to refute M. Thiers, and continued thus:—What is required of us? Wer? No one thinks of it. Violent sanezations? No one has proposed them. A policy of watchfulsess? That is the policy of the government. Our soletion has been mentioned. We will have no exclusive alliances. To day we will be the allies of England, to-morrow Frunting ex

questions as they arise. We seek great means to allay great storms.

The simple order of the day was then passed by 218 against 48, and the sitting comoluded.

In a subsequent sitting of the body M. Rowsen, replying to M. Thiers on the subject of Italy, stated that France had informed the Pope that she was ready to open negotiations for the distribution of the amount of the Roman debt among all the Catholic governments of Europe, in order to free the Hely Father from all liabilities. M. Rouher admitted that the Roman question was not yet settled, and added that it was placed under the vigilant solicitude of France.

RUSSIA.

Cabinet Opinion of the Unity of Gormany and

apsech delivered by M. Ollivier in the French Legisla-tive Chamber, says:—Friendship between Germany and France has nothing alarming for us. On the contrary we honestly wish it to exist, and no Russian wishes it to be disturbed. But shough Germany may be proud of the courtestee with which she is treated by French orntors she will, as little as Russia, believe that her relations have become less friendly towards this country, which was always friendly to Germany and has been her ally in time

THE REFORM OVESTION.